FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 122 *23 June 1980*

ARGENTINA

Lambruschini Says Navy Respects Right of Expression B 1
Briefs: Cuban Refugees Arrive B 1

BOLIVIA

President Lidia Gueiler's Health Improving C 1
Ambassador to U.S. Arce Holds Press Conference C 1
Briefs: Gas Price Talks C 1

CHILE

Pinochet Says Politicians Threaten Government's Work E 1
LAN Chile Denies Involvement in Letelier Murder E 1
Foreign Ministry Repudiates Bomb Attack in Belgrade E 1

COLOMBIA

M-19 Willing To Put Down Arms, Heed Amnesty F 1
Panama Meeting Proposed F 1
Government: No Negotiations F 1
CGT Supports Government Proposal F 1
M-19 Meeting With CGT F 2
Details of Communique F 2
UTC Denies M-19 Ties F 3
ECOPETROL Official Views Oil Dispute With Venezuela F 3

ECUADOR

Bucaram Discounts Chance of Coup, Denies Power Crisis G 1
Foreign Minister Says Border Dispute Exists With Peru G 1

VENEZUELA

Residual Oil Prices Raised $.50-1.20 Per Barrel L 1
Congressmen Denounce 'Meddling' in Salvadoran Affairs L 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

British Proposals Include Nonaggression Pact [THE REPORTER 15 Jun] P 1

COSTA RICA

Minister Promises Constant Contact With El Salvador P 2
Important Persons Reportedly Involved in Arms Traffic P 2
Ammo Theft Inquiry Continues P 2

EL SALVADOR

Venezuela Asked To Investigate Arms Shipment P 3
Junta Members Comment; Violence Continues P 3
CRM Calls Strike To 'Protest Repression' P 4
[LA CRONICA DEL PUEBLO 18 Jun]
UDS Threatens To Drop Support of Agrarian Reform P 5
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 19 Jun]

GUATEMALA

Armed Forces Discover Arms Smuggled From Belize P 6
ORPA Member Denounces U.S., Israeli Aid [Havana International] P 6
Twenty-Three Labor Leaders Kidnapped 21 Jun P 7
Unidentified Individuals Kill Coca Cola Official P 7
Labor Leader Murdered P 7
1.4 Million Barrels of Oil To Be Exported This Year P 8

HONDURAS

Government Issues Communique on El Salvador Talks [TIEMPO 12 Jun] P 8
Briefs: Military Retirements P 9

NICARAGUA

Junta Issues Decree on First Disbursement of U.S. Loan P 9
Agreement Signed P 10
Borge Returns From 5-Day Visit to DPRK P 11
Junta Expresses Solidarity With Grenadians P 11
Ortega Promises To Settle Mines Issues With U.S. [BARRICADA 12 Jun] P 11
Ortega, Hassan, Cruz Discuss Robelo, Other Topics [BARRICADA 14 Jun] P 11
Commanders Announce 19 Jul Military Parade P 12

CUBA

GRANMA Reports 2-Day Refugee Departure Totals Q 1
130 Leave 19 Jun Q 1
84 Leave 20 Jun Q 1
Situation of Refugees in U.S., Peru Reported Q 1
Further on Refugee Problems Q 1
New Refugee Status Q 2
Havana Notes Extreme Security Measures Taken in Rome Q 2
Further Details Q 2
GRANMA Calls Defense Secretary Brown 'Liar' Q 3
U.S. Human Rights Policy Seen as 'Propaganda Tool' Q 3
Grenada's Ambassador Holds Press Conference Q 4
Havana Reports USSR Troop Withdrawal From Afghanistan Q 4
Maneuvers Held To Repulse 'Invasion' of Western Provinces Q 5
Briefs: Soviet Research Ship Q 5

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

Government Blames CIA for Attack on Bishop S 1
New Suspect Arrested S 1
Bishop Leads Thousands in 'Anti-Imperialist' March S 1

JAMAICA

Twenty-eight Persons Detained in Thwarted Coup S 2
Manley Condemns Grenada Bombing Incident S 2
JCHR Asks International Inquiry Into Rodney Murder S 3
JLP Replies to Manley's 'Fascism' Charges S 3
[SUNDAY GLEANER 15 Jun]

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Oil Embargo on Guyana Proposed in Wake of Rodney Murder S 4
[Nassau THE TRIBUNE 17 Jun]

LAMBRUSCHINI SAYS NAVY RESPECTS RIGHT OF EXPRESSION

PY200349 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2222 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Jun (NA)--In referring to recent political statements on the development of the military process, including the communique issued Saturday by former Commander in Chief of the Navy Adm Emilio Massera, ret, Adm Armando Lambruschini, commander in chief of the navy, said today that the navy accepts criticism, which "must be evaluated according to the sources that make it", and stressed the respect of the naval institution for the "right of expression."

Asked by NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS about recent criticism launched against the government and about Massera's statement, Admiral Lambruschini referred to them without making further comment and refused to answer other questions.

Admiral Lambruschini added: "The navy respects the right of expression which has permitted each of the statements made last week and takes them as the voice of different sectors of the population."

Admiral Lambruschini also said that "all processes which involve the national activity must have--by logic--expressions of approval and disapproval, because these are attitudes which correspond to free men."

Admiral Lambruschini stressed that these statements, "though they have to be analyzed, will not deter the objectives set on 24 March 1976, because we are convinced of their value for the future of the nation."

Admiral Lambruschini admitted that he was "concerned about anything that tries to undermine the nature of the individual or disregard his social nature." He added, "We are not concerned about the great objectives and guidelines set as goals of this process, even if those objectives, which lie beyond this reorganization process, are stated again and again with demands that they deserve prompt solutions; on the contrary, these reiterations are gratifying to us because they prove that our objectives have been well chosen."

The navy commander said that "those who have a good memory should know the great task we have faced, a task which has been aimed at taking us out of a profound crisis that affected the whole Argentine social structure."

Admiral Lambruschini stressed that the navy accepts criticism and that these "must be evaluated according to the sources which make them," and added that we also "analyze and evaluate responsibly our own achievements."

In referring to the navy's position, the navy commander said that "the institutional position and the development of the process from the navy's viewpoint was clearly explained in my 17 May message which I addressed to the citizenry. In that message I reaffirmed the ethical and moral concepts which guide the institution and reasserted our convictions on the need to achieve the objectives which have been set, while respecting the limits that reality imposes upon all human endeavor."

BRIEFS

CUBAN REFUGEES ARRIVE--Eleven Cuban refugees arrived yesterday at Ezeiza airport. The refugees were met by the coordinator of assistance for refugees, members of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration and officials of the Foreign Ministry. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1127 GMT 17 Jun 80 PY]

PRESIDENT LIDIA GUEILER'S HEALTH IMPROVING

PY202049 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1802 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] La Paz, 20 Jun (LATIN)--Official sources reported today that President Lidia Gueiler will stay in bed for 3 more days because of a kidney infection. The medical team caring for the 54-year old Bolivian president issued today a report on an X-ray study of the patient. A communique issued by the president's office states that the X-ray study shows "highly positive" results. It adds that the president is "improving" but that she must stay in bed another 3 days. Sources added that President Gueiler held a meeting today at her official residence with Roberto Arce, Bolivian ambassador to Washington, who was called back by the government for a briefing on the state of Bolivian-U.S. relations.

AMBASSADOR TO U.S. ARCE HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

PY201410 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Roberto Arce, the Bolivian ambassador to Washington, has stated that he returned to Bolivia to help the Bolivian democratic process. Arce, who was urgently called back by the government headed by President Lidia Gueiler Tejada to review Bolivian-U.S. diplomatic relations, held a meeting yesterday with Foreign Minister Gaston Araoz Levy. Earlier, the diplomat made the following statement to journalists:

[Begin recording] [Arce] I am very happy to be back in my country, particularly since my being here will ease spirits and unite the Bolivian people, and thus I will contribute to the present stage of the Bolivian democratic process.

[Question] Have you been successful in your (?assignment)? What is the impression people have abroad, specifically in the United States, of the present political situation in our country?

[Answer] They believe it is a very delicate situation, but they are optimistic about it. [end recording]

Journalists later asked the Bolivian ambassador to the United States what the impression abroad is of Bolivia and its troubled political process. The ambassador said:

[Begin recording] [Arce] (?They believe) that the Bolivian political process will mature and will be channeled through order and democracy.

[Question] Do you think we will be able to meet with you later on?

[Answer] But of course. I will meet you after I meet with the foreign minister. He is unable to meet with me now because he is presiding over the Cabinet meeting since the president is unable to do so. There are very many important things to be discussed. I am now going to the Foreign Ministry. After I meet with the foreign minister and brief him on all the issues, I will be very pleased to meet with you.

BRIEFS

GAS PRICE TALKS--Bolivian and Argentine official commissions started talks in Santa Cruz de la Sierra last Tuesday on the price of natural gas which Bolivia is selling to Argentina. The talks broke down today after the Bolivian commission asked for a 120-percent increase in the price. [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Jun 80 PY]

PINOCHET SAYS POLITICIANS THREATEN GOVERNMENT'S WORK

FY211423 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] During a meeting with the army's noncommissioned officers, President Pinochet stated that the government's work is threatened by politicians.

On this occasion, Pinochet emphasized the NCO's support for the government work which is directed toward the welfare of the country.

Pinochet continued: When I sense that our work is threatened by politicians, who only seek to take over the government for their own benefit, my spirit revolts and I am sure the same happens to all those who are also struggling to reconstruct Chile.

LAN CHILE DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN LETELIER MURDER

FY201304 Paris AFP in Spanish 0322 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 19 Jun (AFP)--The Chilean state airline (LAN) here today rejected rumors charging LAN with involvement in the murder of former Chilean Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier in Washington 4 years ago. U.S. congressional sources have stated that LAN transported to the United States the explosives with which the bomb that killed Letelier was made. Letelier was living in exile in Washington.

LAN President Carlos Lathrop has stated in a communique that "the company did not participate in and did not even know about the events which are being investigated." The communique adds that "in addition the Federal Aviation Agency (FAN) has ended an investigation and released a report indicating that there is no evidence of LAN's alleged wrongdoing. We have instructed our lawyers and our general manager in the United States to cooperate with the investigating committee," the communique adds.

Lathrop stated that LAN has faithfully complied with the provisions of the airline agreement with the United States, which is still in effect.

A U.S. grand jury indicted three officers of the Chilean Army of the crime, but their extradition was rejected by a Chilean court in October 1979.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REPUDIATES BOMB ATTACK IN BELGRADE

FY201920 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] The Chilean Foreign Ministry has condemned the bomb attack on the Chilean Consulate General in Belgrade last night and termed it a terrorist attack.

A communique issued by the ministry states that the explosion damaged the consulate building seriously, but that fortunately no casualties were reported. The communique goes on to report that the Chilean consul in Belgrade, (Jaime Cox), following Foreign Ministry instructions, reported this serious event to the authorities of the communist country through the Venezuelan Embassy in Yugoslavia, which is in charge of Chilean affairs in that country.

M-19 WILLING TO PUT DOWN ARMS, HEED AMNESTY

PA211753 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0323 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Bogota, 20 Jun (EFE)--It was learned here today that the clandestine 19 April Movement (M-19) is willing to heed President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala's call to put down arms in the future.

The M-19 high command noted that it would heed the amnesty proposal made by the president 1 week ago but without ever letting it become "a humiliating surrender." It would also "respect the forces in conflict as one of their main demands." These statements were made by M-19 leaders who are currently imprisoned in the state jail where they are undergoing a court-martial.

President Turbay Ayala plans to submit a bill to Congress' regular session in July proposing a pardon for the guerrillas. This news has been received with optimism in leftist circles. However, the other guerrilla group, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, the second most important group in the country, rejected Turbay Ayala's amnesty proposal.

Panama Meeting Proposed

PA220350 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] It has been learned in Bogota that the 19 April Movement [M-19], the major guerrilla group in Colombia, has proposed that a conference be held in Panama with Colombian dignitaries on 4 and 5 July to discuss the conditions under which the guerrillas would accept the amnesty offered by President Turbay Ayala's government to rebel groups.

Government: No Negotiations

PA201857 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The government has confirmed there will be no negotiations with the guerrilla groups which would eventually be favored by amnesty. Government Minister German Zea Hernandez has said the matter will be discussed directly with the directorates first and then their conclusions will be presented to the chambers.

He added that, based on a document being drawn up by the electoral court and the registrar, the government and the parties will suggest some amendments to the current electoral law. However, he anticipated that the amendments will not be profound. [Begin recording] I think there won't be many amendments. I have always thought it is a good electoral law but as any human endeavor it can have its mistakes and we are going to decide what those mistakes are. [word indistinct] decided what the amendments would be before a study was made. [end recording]

CGT Supports Government Proposal

PA202232 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] The socialist General Labor Confederation [CGT] today welcomed President Turbay Ayala's announcement that his administration will introduce a bill on amnesty for guerrillas who lay down their weapons. The labor union, which has been openly opposed to the government, said today it welcomed President Turbay's announcement because such a proposal is doubtless an indication of the desire to consolidate and sustain the formal democracy that exists in Colombia.

The Permanent Committee for Defense of Human Rights, led by former ministers Alfredo Vasquez, Roberto Arenas and Luis Carlos Galan, yesterday announced its support for the president's initiative. The CGT asked the government to pardon the imprisoned guerrillas.

M-19 Meeting With CGT

PA212153 Paris AFP in Spanish 0021 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Bogota, 19 Jun (AFP)--Members of the Colombian 19 April Movement [M-19] met on Wednesday with labor leaders to support a planned national strike against the government's social and economic policy, according to a communique sent to the weekly TRABAJO today. In the bulletin, the M-19, which last February occupied the Dominican Embassy in Bogota and held foreign diplomats hostage for 60 days, insisted on the release of the political prisoners and the ending of the state of siege in the country.

According to the communique, six members of the M-19 held talks with leaders of the (Conservative) Union of Workers of Colombia on the great problems facing the Colombian popular masses. So far it is not known whether the M-19 reaffirmed its rejection of surrender, which Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala will propose to the Colombian Congress to grant an eventual amnesty to the guerrillas. The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, the country's principal guerrilla organization, has already rejected the proposal.

Andres Almarales, Marino Ospina and Ismael Santamaria are among those who signed the communique.

Details of Communique

PA212154 Paris AFP in Spanish 0034 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Bogota, 19 Jun (AFP)--From inside a jail where they are being court-martialed for rebellion, six leaders of the M-19 issued a communique today in the name of more than 200 comrades being detained there, asking for a "great national dialogue" on the country's economic, political and social problems.

The communique, which was sent to the chiefs of the Conservative Union of Workers of Colombia, several of whom they met with in the penitentiary, emphasizes that this would be a dialogue "on the problems of democracy" in Colombia where human rights "are profusely bleeding through the wounds of all those who are being tortured."

The appeal is directed to all the political, labor, Indian, peasant, student, religious, military and other organizations of Colombians on the problems which "are encumbering 95 percent of the Colombian people." According to the communique, the oppressors of the people are the foreign and national monopolies, the oligarchs and the proimperialists. "All of them are, as you have charged, directly responsible for the economic, political and social violence," states the communique.

According to the signatories of the communique, it is high time for all the patriotic and nationalistic Colombian forces to jointly work toward such objectives as:

The immediate suspension of the state of siege and the abolition of the security statutes and all the laws which curtail the full exercise of the people's rights and democratic freedoms;

The release of all political prisoners.

The full rights of association, meeting, mobilization, collective bargaining and striking for all Colombian workers;

General wage increases to compensate for the spiral in the cost of living.

UTC Denies M-19 Ties

PA212155 Paris AFP in Spanish 2326 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Bogota, 20 Jun (AFP)--One of the largest Colombian labor federations, the (conservative) Union of Workers of Colombia, [UTC] today denied any connections with the M-19, which perpetrated the kidnapping of foreign diplomats in the Dominican Embassy in Bogota last February.

The emphatic denial was made after talks by UTC members yesterday in a local jail with many prisoners, supposedly members of the M-19, who were court-martialed for rebellion.

Spokesmen of the (moderate) Confederation of Workers of Colombia said they do not accept dialogue with organizations such as the M-19, whose members commit "barbaric acts" and torture labor leaders.

The other labor confederation, including the communist Trade Union Confederation of Workers of Colombia and the socialist General Labor Confederation, have remained silent on the dispute.

ECOPETROL OFFICIAL VIEWS OIL DISPUTE WITH VENEZUELA

PA162312 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Bogota--The Gulf of Venezuela holds huge and rich oil deposits which are at the center of the dispute between the two countries in the negotiations regarding their maritime areas, the state-owned Colombian Petroleum Enterprise [ECOPETROL] disclosed here today.

According to ECOPETROL's production vice president, Bernardo Taborda, Colombia has precise data on the oil wealth in the gulf, which could ease us out of our present problems in this field. However, he contended that Venezuela has the upper hand in the struggle with Colombia because Venezuela does not want any more oil to be discovered, much less in any area near its territory.

Taborda disclosed details on the gulf's oil potential today. Even though he did not give any specific figures, he said that Colombia will lose a considerable amount of oil for each kilometer of territory it loses there. He also disclosed that in 1967, when Colombia made a seismic survey on its side of the gulf, an incident arose because a Venezuelan ship began sailing around the ship used by the technicians and may have been responsible for cutting off the cable with which the work was being done. The personnel were forced to suspend the operation when it had only a small stretch to go to complete it.

At that time, President Carlos Lleras Restrepo put a stop to the aspirations of the Venezuelans--who wanted to prevent this work--during a meeting at the presidential palace. There were times when it was feared Venezueal would resort to force.

Taborda was clear in stating that if Colombia and Venezuela sign an agreement on the maritime areas in the gulf, our country could possibly resolve its oil problems.

BUCARAM DISCOUNTS CHANCE OF COUP, DENIES POWER CRISIS

PA222240 Paris AFP in Spanish 1756 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Bogota, 22 Jun (AFP)--The threat of a possible coup d'etat in Ecuador and the alleged existence of a crisis among the branches of government were discarded by Assad Bucaram, president of the Ecuadorean Congress, in a statement published here today.

Bucaram was interviewed from Quito by the Colombian Todelar Radio Network. Bucaram also stated that he aspires to the Ecuadorean presidency.

According to the leader of the Concentration of Peoples Forces [CFP],"we don't believe that a dictatorship is being contemplated by any high-ranking military chief."

After denying that there is a power crisis, Bucaram said that "there is merely a lack of coordination among the three branches of government in their efforts to solve the great national problems. But this is not the fault of the legislative branch."

Bucaram said that Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos has not been loyal because he strayed from the CFP government program which brought him to power.

According to Bucaram, the people do not support Roldos' policies but do support the legislative branch.

In this respect, he said that each day Roldos places new taxes on the shoulders of the Ecuadoreans. We, on the other hand, have refused to approve new taxes in Congress. We have given the Ecuadorean worker a minimum wage. We have passed 78 laws favoring the majority of Ecuadoreans and the neglected sectors.

Bucaram did not discard the possibility of attaining the Ecuadorean presidency.

"If we made Roldos president when almost no one knew him, why can't we make Bucaram president?" he asked.

FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS BORDER DISPUTE EXISTS WITH PERU

PA201643 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1255 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Alfredo Pareja Diezcanseco has confirmed that there is a territorial dispute between Ecuador and Peru. He also reiterated the Ecuadorean Government's and people's decision to find a just and equitable solution to the problem through the mechanisms established by international law.

This was how Pareja Diezcanseco commented on a statement which, according to an international news agency, Peruvian Vice President-elect Fernando Schwalb recently made in Lima.

In his statement last night, Pareja Dizcanseco indicated that the Peruvian Foreign Ministry has on several occasions accepted a dialogue and the existence of the border problems, sometimes tacitly and other times explicitly.

RESIDUAL OIL PRICES RAISED $.50-1.20 PER BARREL

PA202319 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2240 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Caracas, 20 Jun (EFE)--Venezuela today raised the prices of its high-sulphur residual fuel oil between 50 cents and $1.20 per barrel, according to an Energy and Mines Ministry announcement.

The price increases pertain to fuel with 1.5-2.8 percent sulphur content, the prices of which ranged from $24.32-$19.60 per barrel. They will now range from $24.80-$20.80 per barrel.

Venezuela raised its residual fuel oil prices twice in May, each time between 32 cents and $1.20 per barrel. These increases were based on the "favorable conditions" of the market. A decrease in the market had forced Venezuela to decrease the prices of these oil byproducts in April.

The United States is the principal customer for Venezuelan residual oil for use in heavy industry and heating.

CONGRESSMEN DENOUNCE 'MEDDLING' IN SALVADORAN AFFAIRS

PA200403 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Four political leaders from Venezuela disapprove of the support that the Venezuelan Government has given to the Salvadoran Christian Democratic military junta and denounced the possibility of intervention by an inter-American defense force.

The criticism of President Luis Herrera Campins was made by congressmen of the four main leftist organizations. Deputy Romulo Henriquez, of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, said that it is obvious that the policy of the government and the Social Christian Party [COPEI] does not have the confidence of the Central American and Venezuelan people.

He also denounced the negligence of a special commission appointed by the Chamber of Deputies, presided over by Jose Rodriguez Iturbides, a member of COPEI, to investigate these activities. Henriquez pointed out that this could be considered a lack of respect for the legislative branch.

Senator Luis Bayardo Sardi, of the Movement to Socialism [MAS], who is also MAS assistant secretary, indicated that there is little doubt about the Venezuelan Government's meddling in the internal affairs of El Salvador. He assured that those in favor of a military intervention in El Salvador are trying to cover it up under the guise of an inter-American defense force.

Meanwhile, Radames Larrazabal, Communist Party representative, charged that about 15 days ago a member of the Salvadoran Christian Democratic military junta arrived in Caracas, where he made important contacts. Afterwards, he was flown to Miami in a Venezuelan Air Force plane. From there, he went to El Salvador.

BELIZE

BRITISH PROPOSALS INCLUDE NONAGGRESSION PACT

FL191950 Belize City THE REPORTER in English 15 Jun 80 pp 1, 5

[Text] More details have been emerging about the nature of the new British proposals to Guatemala on how to solve the dispute over Belize. According to INSIGHT, the authoritative journal of the Caribbean, the British Government threatened that it would move Belize unilaterally towards independence if a mutually acceptable agreement could not be reached. And according to the TOLEDO STAR of Punta Gorda, a report to the Guatemalan Congress by the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Sen. Napoleon Alfaro, says discussions will center on territory rather than on the political aspect of the future of Belize. The following is the complete INSIGHT report: The Guatemalan Government is giving serious consideration to a new set of proposals aimed at solving the Belize-Guatemala border dispute. INSIGHT understands that at talks held in Bermuda on May 19/20, the British Government took a strong line emphasising that they would unilaterally move Belize towards independence if a mutually acceptable agreement could not be reached. Caribbean sources suggest that amongst the proposals put forward were the establishment of a non-aggression pact, assurances over Belize's relations with Cuba and a number of important economic concessions, though it is unclear what these were. However, there is speculation that they may include aid, use of an economic zone and the utilization of a certain area which would give access to the sea. The new proposals were put forward at an essentially exploratory meeting in Bermuda on May 19/20 (see May INSIGHT). In spite of an initial Guatemalan attempt to continue negotiations where those of January 1978 left off--that is in terms of a lang deal--all parties were apparently acutely aware of the radically changed structure of politics in Central America. INSIGHT understands that this new awareness has been conditioned by three main factors. Firstly the internal situation within Guatemala has deteriorated to such an extent that both the Guatemalan regime and the U.S. Government are seriously concerned that Salvadorian or Nicaraguan type civil warfare could rapidly develop. On this basis it is now seen from the U.S. viewpoint as being essential that any external source of instability is eliminated and maximum legitimacy and support for the regime is established. Secondly, Mexico is understood to be deeply worried about the repressive nature of the Guatemalan regime and is keen that the U.S. places firm pressure on the Guatemalans to settle with Belize, thereby providing a basis for stability in both of its southern neighbours. The Mexicans are also keen on the concept of a quiet democratic English speaking "island" in Central America, an idea convincingly sold to the Americans by the Panamanians and George Prince himself when he recently met U.S. officials in Washington. The U.S. also favour such a concept which could well be based on certain guarantees regarding future Belizean relations with Cuba. And thirdly it also appears likely that Britain has caused some anxiety in Washington in recent months by making clear it will not defend or over-see Belize forever. In this context moves to gather support for a possible post-independence peace-keeping force have played an important part in recent discussions and in encouraging the Americans to come down off the fence. Running counter to all this has been an unwillingness on the part of the Guatemalans to accept any deal that is a threat to national machismo. It is therefore not considered impossible that any final settlement might still include a token or nominal transfer of land. However, if such a move were made, INSIGHT understands that it would create major complications in Belize's relations with certain of its Caribbean neighbours and with its African friends, who are unwilling under any circumstances to accept the precedent that a cession of land would create. Meanwhile, the Belizean Government continues to stremuously deny that any land cession has even been comtemplated and points firmly to its repeated statements and manifesto promise that not one square millimeter of Belizean territory will be ceded to Guatemala. [paragraph continues]

The talks were attended by Guatemala's minister of foreign affairs, Rafael Castillo, its army chief of staff, Rene Mendoza, Britain's minister of state at the foreign and commonwealth office, Nicholas Ridley and Belize's Minister of Health Assad Shoman and Minister N. Courtenay. The fact that a joint communique was issued at all is said to indicate a willingness on Guatemala's part to at least continue to discuss some form of settlement.

COSTA RICA

MINISTER PROMISES CONSTANT CONTACT WITH EL SALVADOR

PA212318 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1729 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] San Jose, 21 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Public Security Minister Carlos Arguedas Le Franc has said that President Rodrigo Carazo's government will remain in permanent contact with the Salvadoran executive branch "to prevent the revolution from being exported from Costa Rica." The minister explained that there will be a constant exchange of information "to keep our territory from being used as a springboard by groups which seek to bring down the Salvadoran Government."

The minister also said the courts will decide the destiny of the shipment of ammunition stopped at Juan Santamaria International Airport on the outskirts of this capital, which was presumably on its way to El Salvador. Four officials have been linked to the uncovered arms smuggling. The case has been turned over to the office of the attorney general of the republic.

IMPORTANT PERSONS REPORTEDLY INVOLVED IN ARMS TRAFFIC

PA201758 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] The Criminal Investigations Bureau [DIC] has been acting mysteriously regarding the investigation of possible armes trafficking in the country and has refused to give any information on it. It seems that the DIC officials are afraid to give detailed information; and it is alleged that a tight lid is being kept on the matter because of the importance of the persons involved in it. [words indistinct] news conference, Security Minister Carlos Arguedas Le Franc will give more details on the progress of the investigations and the names of the persons involved in the case.

Ammo Theft Inquiry Continues

PA201759 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Messrs Lotz, Alfaro, Braid and Gazel--the main persons involved in the theft of 35 boxes of 75 mm shells--have been released from custody, and the courts will decide on their case in the next few days. Lotz and Alfaro are the chief and deputy chief, respectively, of the air traffic section. Braid acted as intermediary to obtain the shells and Gazel was the man who paid for them. The involvement of four more persons who testified as witnesses before the nation's attorney general was confirmed.

Lotz and Alfaro today said that their department has nothing to do with the theft of the shells. They said that they will hold a news conference in the next few days--after the authorities return all the evidence--at which time more details will be disclosed. They will prove with legal documents that the weapons were not stolen from their department, they added.

Emilio Gazel, the main person involved in the theft of the boxes of high-caliber shells, told Public Security Ministry officials that he is a businessman like any other. He said that he buys and sells weapons to whoever pays for them, adding that he could not care less about the ideology of the buyer and saying that he does not belong to any political party. He stated that each shell cost him 1,200 colones. However, the officials do not believe this because it is an incredibly low price for such ammunition.

Public Security Minister Carlos Arguedas Le Franc said this afternoon that everybody should be investigated if it becomes necessary; and that if necessary he will testify in the case, adding that he is willing to cooperate with the Criminal Investigations Bureau officials who are handling it. He also said that the materiel seized was all that was missing, according to an inventory. This powerful ammunition is the remains of that left in the country after the Sandinist war. It was not sent to Nicaragua because the insurrection ended.

The inventory that was requested to determine if there was any ammunition missing is not yet completed; therefore, it cannot be determined if the ammunition seized corresponds to the alleged lost weapons. Moreover, it was reported that Lotz delivered the documents stating that he turned over more than 200 boxes to Colonel Ulate and that he transferred this responsibility to Major (Kam). Certain public officials said that they will be able to tell once the inventory is complete, whether there is any ammunition missing and if it is that seized from Gazel.

EL SALVADOR

VENEZUELA ASKED TO INVESTIGATE ARMS SHIPMENT

PA220038 Paris AFP in Spanish 1642 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Caracas, 21 Jun (AFP)--The Salvadoran Government has asked Venezuela for a thorough investigation into the source of the Venezuelan ammunition found in a plane which crashed in El Salvador. Jose Antonio Hasfura, Salvadoran ambassador to Venezuela, delivered the request to Deputy Foreign Minister Oswaldo Paez Pumar, explaining that Venezuela has never sold arms to El Salvador.

Hasfura said that in the note "we request an investigation of the origin of the shipment of 29 cartridges found in the Panamanian registry Aerocommander which crashed on 15 June in Salvadoran territory." He added that "similar notes were sent to the governments of Nicaragua and Panama." The Salvadoran ambassador said that "it has been completely verified that the ammunition was destined for the Salvadoran guerrillas."

When Hasfura was told that the Venezuelan Government has been accused of supporting the civilian-military Salvadoran junta, he replied that "that is why it is necessary to investigate." He explained that Venezuela's support is mostly moral "for the country to retake the course of democracy."

On Napoleon Duarte's visit to Venezuela, the ambassador said that since he is the Salvadoran economy minister, the Salvadoran Christian Democratic leader came to sign a $20-million loan with the Venezuelan Investment Fund to finance a hydroelectric project. "This is the support we are receiving from Venezuela," said Hasfura.

JUNTA MEMBERS COMMENT; VIOLENCE CONTINUES

PA191704 Paris AFP in Spanish 2216 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] San Salvador, 18 Jun (AFP)--Salvadoran Government junta strongman Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez stated here today that the country "is not moving toward socialism."

Gutierrez ruled out any possibility that the present junta "is moving toward socialism" and explained that its programs are only aimed at achieving certain reforms. "What we are doing is transferring agricultural properties to the peasants, who will have the state's support, but that is not socialism," the military ruler said in response to conservative sectors' criticism of the junta's programs.

Another junta member, Col Adolfo Majano, also stated today that in order to restore peace in El Salvador the different political sectors must be willing to engage in a dialogue. Nevertheless, Majano warned that the government junta is not willing to sit at any negotiations table with armed groups. "We certainly want to hold talks, but with those who wish to peacefully contribute to the country's normalization," Majano said.

Christian Democrat Napoleon Duarte, a third government junta member, announced today that the government will issue a law within the next few days to control medicine prices. Amidst the wave of violence which has been shaking the country, medicine prices have increased considerably in the local market during the past weeks.

For its part, the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses [CRM], formed by the unarmed leftist groups, today announced a national strike for 25 and 26 June as a method of pressuring the present junta. The CRM announced that the strike will primarily affect the supply of electricity, industry and commerce.

In the meantime, an official communique today reported that four Salvadoran Army soldiers were killed and two others were injured by leftist guerrillas during a clash on Tuesday afternoon in Chalatenango Department, in the northern part of the country. According to the armed forces, a military convoy which was carrying out "community action tasks" by distributing provisions among the peasants was ambushed on a road near Chalatenango by a leftist commando. The communique does not state if the military forces killed any of the assailants.

It was also reported here today that agronomist Manuel Aguirre, manager of the Agricultural and Livestock Development Bank in Quezaltepeque, 40 km north of this city, was attacked and killed on Tuesday by presumably leftist militants.

The wave of political killings continues throughout the country while neither the extreme left nor the extreme right--regarded as progovernment by its opponents--seems willing to put an end to the strife.

CRM CALLS STRIKE TO 'PROTEST REPRESSION'

PA201523 San Salvador LA CRONICA DEL PUEBLO in Spanish 18 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] The Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses (CRM), which comprises most leftist political fronts in El Salvador, called for a general strike during a press conference this morning.

CRM representatives affirmed that the strike is intended to vigorously protest the repression that the Christian Democratic military junta has unleashed against the Salvadoran people, to demand the lifting of the state of seige, to condemn Yankee imperialist intervention, to demand respect of the right to strike, and to facilitate authorization of the visit by an international commission to investigate the abuses and crimes committed in the diverse hospitals of the country.

At present the CRM is made up of the Nationalist Democratic Union, the 28 February Peoples Leagues, the Peoples Liberation Movement, the United Popular Action Front, and the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc.

Another of the demands is the release of the following: Salvador Samayoa Leyva, Roger Blandino Nerio, Dennis Gallardo, Mauricio Diaz, Rene Galeano, Pedro Antonio Rosales and a person whose name is Colato.

The strike has been called for Tuesday and Wednesday of the coming week.

Meanwhile, the CRM members warned security corps that if they attempt to repress the workers in their work centers they will receive the combative response of the proletarian class.

UCS THREATENS TO DROP SUPPORT OF AGRARIAN REFORM

PA212141 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 19 Jun 80 pp 12, 13

[Text] The Salvadoran Communal Union [UCS] today threatened to withdraw its support from the agrarian reform program which the Salvadoran Government is sponsoring if the repression does not stop.

The text of the law is perfect and we agree with its wording, but not with the way it is practiced. The law is a way to eliminate the peasant by militarizing the rural areas, a peasant leader said.

The same leader said that before the draft law was approved, a meeting was held with the government junta and the draft was shown to the peasants.

At that time, we pledged to support the government plan and so far we are the only peasant organization that supports the agrarian reform program, he said.

He described the UCS as a democratic, independent organization that maintains relations with all popular forces. At present, it has some 150,000 members and it is affiliated with the Council of Latin American Peasant Organizations [Consejo de Organizaciones Campesinas Latinoamericanas--CONOCAL], the International Federation of Peasants, Farm Workers and Related Workers [Federacion Internacional de Campesinos, Trabajadores Agricolas y Similares--FICTAS] and the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD). In El Salvador, the law bans the formation of peasant unions. Only associations and unions of farmworkers are permitted.

The government has said that the agrarian reform program is for the peasants, but it is killing off the peasants. The agrarian reform should be for living peasants, not dead ones, he added.

He explained that the army and the security forces have confiscated estates and organized [the workers] through the Nationalist Democratic Organization (ORDEN), a patrol which is under the command of the local commander. Regarding the situation in Chalatenango, he said that "repression there has been harsh, because the agrarian reform program has been promoted to contain the advance of the peasant movement and annihilate organized groups."

"Agrarian reform," he added, "is not being developed totally. It will be a reality if repression is stopped, since the peasants have no confidence in those who strike blows at them and persecute them."

In addition, he said that loans and financing to cultivate the land and develop agricultural production have not been granted.

The agrarian reform program has not met the needs of the peasants, because they have not been given real participation, Raul Guerra said.

He added that the government junta has admitted that it has returned property which had been confiscated. We know of at least six estates that have been returned to their former owners after "legal settlements," the peasant leader said.

He added that "the junta promised to talk with the departmental commanders and with the directors of the security forces to have the repression ended. We have given them 15 days to take concrete action. If they do not, we will withdraw our support for the agrarian reform program."

Guerra said that the UCS "is a nonpolitical organization which has, however, taken political action on occasion." Therefore, with the failure of the agrarian reform program, the step left to us is to join the Democratic Revolutionary Front [FDR].

El Salvador is a completely agricultural country in which there are some 600,000 day laborers. The bases of the economy are coffee, sugarcane and cotton exports. The reforms have caused the coffee growers to neglect their plantations, cotton to remain unplanted and sugarcane be consigned to the same fate.

Moreover, the production of basic grains has declined considerably because of the lack of financing and the repression in the areas in which these products are planted in greatest quantity.

He explained that the UCS is controlled by Rodolfo Viera who, in addition to being the secretary general of the organization, is president of the Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation (ISTA), which is the government organization in charge of the agrarian refor- program. But of the nine members of the National Executive Council, three of us are against the participation of the UCS in this project, which promotes nothing more than the indiscriminate killing of peasants, he said.

We hope that in the next national convention the rank and file will reject the position held by Viera and the other five directors and that the UCS will become a part of the FDR, which is the leading representative of the Salvadoran people, Raul Guerra concluded.

GUATEMALA

ARMED FORCES DISCOVER ARMS SMUGGLED FROM BELIZE

PA220229 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1856 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 21 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Army and police forces have discovered a large cache of contraband arms in northern Guatemala. It was reported today, Saturday, that the authorities determined that the illegal arms came from Toledo, in Belize, and were being sold to three commercial establishments in San Pedro Carcha, Alta Verapaz Department.

Customs guards and military police captured two women and one man, all businessmen, who are considered responsible for the smuggling of shotguns, rifles and pistols. The authorities conducted raids in San Pedro Carcha to determine the exact volume of the arms brought in from Belize.

ORPA MEMBER DENOUNCES U.S., ISRAELI AID

PA221936 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] A popular and revolutionary war is being waged in Guatemala as the only alternative of the people in their struggle against the cruel and bloody repressive policy of the Romeo Lucas regime, which is trying to sow terror by assassinating workers, professionals, students and clergymen.

This was stated by combatant Esteban (Soc), a member of the Guatemalan Armed Peoples Organization in an interview forwarded to Radio Havana by friendly hands. Esteban (Soc) added that the enemies of the Guatemalan people try to present this struggle as a war between extreme rightist and leftist bands and the present government authorities as a moderator capable of guaranteeing peace.

He also criticized military advisers and the existence of Israeli and U.S. war materiel in Guatemala, which is igniting indignation and the combative spirit of the Guatemalan people.

TWENTY-THREE LABOR LEADERS KIDNAPPED 21 JUN

PA221654 Paris AFP in Spanish 1641 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 22 Jun (AFP)--Twenty-five important leaders of the National Confederation of Workers of Guatemala (CNT) were kidnapped on Saturday afternoon by a group of unidentified persons, a CNT communique reported here today. The CNT reported that a group of unidentified persons, dressed in civilian clothes, raided CNT headquarters and captured 25 union leaders, whose whereabouts are still unknown. The kidnappers broke into the building, breaking down doors and windows, and--after capturing the union leaders who were holding a meeting--fled with them in a CNT vehicle.

Union leaders said they have filed a request to the judge of the night court requesting they be shown their colleagues, but they have not obtained any reply. Among the missing union leaders are Sara Cabrera, Manuel Sanchez, Gonzalo Vasquez, Orlando Perez, Hilda Perez, and Florencia Gomez.

UNIDENTIFIED INDIVIDUALS KILL COCA COLA OFFICIAL

PA211456 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2358 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 20 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Francisco Javier Rodas, personnel chief at the Coca Cola Bottling Company, was killed today by unidentified individuals who machinegunned him. The official was riding in his car on the Aguilar Batres Road in Zone 11 of this capital when he was attacked by a group of men who fled following the killing. The Coca Cola Bottling Company has been involved in several conflicts with its workers. Union leaders as well as officials of the Coca Cola Company have been machinegunned over the past few months.

Labor Leader Murdered

PA220347 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1750 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 21 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Rene Aldana Pellecer, discipline secretary of the Coca Cola Bottling Company labor union, was shot to death in Guatemala City today. Several armed men entered the Coca Cola plant located in Zone 11 of Guatemala City and shot the labor leader to death. This murder occurred less than 24 hours after presumed rebel armed forces guerrillas yesterday afternoon machinegunned to death the personnel chief of the same company, Francisco Javier Rodas, as he was driving along Aguilar Batres Road.

Police who arrived to investigate the incident said that apparently the killing of Aldana Pellecer is an act of vengeance for yesterday's killing of Coca Cola's personnel chief. The owners and workers of the bottling company have clashed several times in the last few months and individuals from both groups have been murdered and attacked. The bottling company is a Guatemalan concessionaire of Coca Cola International.

1.4 MILLION BARRELS OF OIL TO BE EXPORTED THIS YEAR

PA191231 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2033 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 18 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Economy Minister Valentin Solorzano announced here today that Guatemala will export 1.4 million barrels of oil this year. According to Solorzano, Guatemala will have a favorable trade balance, a fact that will enable it to increase its international monetary reserves.

According to the official, Guatemala's nickel exports this year will amount to $75 million and it is expected that the prices of its agricultural exports will be improved. Solorzano added that the country's sales to the Central American Common Market are increasing markedly, a fact that will enable the country to maintain a solid balance of payments.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON EL SALVADOR TALKS

PA200037 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 12 Jun 80 p 4

[Text] The Honduran Foreign Secretariat yesterday responded rather ambiguously to charges that it is endangering the country's territorial integrity in the peace talks with El Salvador.

The foreign secretary did not answer the charge made by Engineer Camilo Gomez y Gomez, former Foreign Secretariat adviser, that El Salvador is trying to expand the disputed areas.

Asked about the official response, Engineer Gomez y Gomez stated: "That response and nothing are the same thing."

The following is the official communique:

The Foreign Relations Secretariat hereby informs the Honduran public:

The seven subjects determined by the OAS in October 1969, following the Honduran-Salvadoran conflict, are: A) Peace and treaties, B) Free transit, C) Claims and disagreements, D) Boundary matters, E) Diplomatic and consular relations, F) A common market, and G) Human rights and the family.

Naturally each of the subjects had to be dealt with in due course. For this reason, since the OAS determined the seven subjects in October 1969, Honduras outlined a strategy or action plan which in our opinion is the most appropriate to defend the national interest, since it is the first time in our independent history that an international petition practically orders the solution of this problem between the two countries, which is already a century old.

As is known, this disagreement dates back to 1861. After many and difficult undertakings our aspiration began to take form with the signing of the 1976 mediation agreement which covers all of the subjects mentioned and implicitly orders that they be solved simultaneously.

The mediation agreement provides for a solution of all the subjects. Thus it is clear that if agreement is not reached on one subject, it cannot be reached on the others either. Therefore, there is a guarantee that none of the issues can be solved separately. In other words, it has to be either all or nothing.

Nevertheless, without boasting or adopting triumphant attitudes--which are counter productive in a negotiation--we must say that our staunch initial stand of "all or nothing" has been the decisive factor to reach the point where we are at present.

Thus, in accordance with the mediation agreement and without detriment to our sovereign rights, after arduous and complex tasks which we have had to carry out in 11 years of constant struggle, a special border group or committee was created and began working in recent months. Their main task is legally to determine, that is, in a manner which is binding on the two states, the borderline in those areas which have never been disputed.

Regarding the disputed portions, the so-called "bolsones," [pockets] which encompass a total of 419.6 square km in six different zones, the general treaty will obligatorily determine how the borderline will be drawn if the parties do not come to a direct agreement. This extreme cannot be ruled out in spite of the willingness to negotiate currently displayed by the two governments.

The details of the negotiations cannot be revealed because the mediation agreement strictly forbids it.

If the case of the "bolsones" has to be taken to the International Court of Justice we are fully prepared to submit, in a timely manner, all the documents from colonial times which support our claim. Obviously El Salvador will also submit its documents.

Since this work began, the Foreign Secretariat has depended on a group of experts of high moral and scientific qualifications. Similar statements can be made about the members of the negotiating and territorial studies committees, which are formed by civilians and military officials whose patriotism, ability and experience are above reproach.

Lastly, it is worth clarifying that everything done or signed will be ad-referendum. In other words, it must first be approved by the executive organ and then by the National Constituent Assembly, which will have the final say on this sensitive matter since it is the sovereign representative of the people.

BRIEFS

MILITARY RETIREMENTS--The retirement papers of Gen Oswaldo Lopez Arellano and Gen Juan Alberto Melgar Castro, former chiefs of the Honduran Armed Forces High Staff, have already been signed and will be effective 30 June 1980, it was learned yesterday in Tegucigalpa from sources close to the military institution. The papers were signed on 17 June, but until now, none of the two top army officers affected had made any statement. [Excerpt] [Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 2145 GMT 19 Jun 80 PA]

NICARAGUA

JUNTA ISSUES DECREE ON FIRST DISBURSEMENT OF U.S. LOAN

PA201327 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Decree of Nicaraguan national reconstruction junta authorizing finance minister to receive first disbursement of $75 million loan from the United States--read by announcer]

[Text] The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, in compliance with its powers, decrees:

1. Approval to sign the loan to be granted to the Nicaraguan Government by the Agency for International Development [AID] for $15 million. The Nicaraguan Government will pay the sum received in a 25-year term beginning on the first disbursement, including a 10-year grace period.

The amortization will be made through 31 equal and successive semester quotas, the first of which will be paid at the expiration of the grace period.

2. Beginning with the first disbursement, the interest on the loan will be 2 percent a year during the first 10 years. Subsequently the interests will be 3 percent a year on the balance of the principal and on any due interest which has not been paid.

3. The finance minister, Companero Joaquin Cuadra Chamorro, is authorized to sign the loan contract with its respective annexes.

4. This decree will go into effect upon publication by any mass communications publication in the official gazette.

Issued in Managua on 18 June 1980, year of literacy.

Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Moises Hassan Morales, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Arturo J. Cruz and Rafael Cordoba Rivas.

Agreement Signed

PA201328 Managua Radio Mil in Spanish 1900 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] An agreement on the delivery of the first $15 million of the famous $75 million loan was the subject of controversy among the U.S. reactionary sectors in Congress. U.S. Ambassador Lawrence Pezzullo and Nicaraguan Finance Minister Joaquin Cuadra Chamorro signed the agreement on the first $15 million disbursement of the $75 million loan granted by the Carter administration. It is expected that the U.S. Congress will approve next week the delivery of the other $65 million [figure as heard].

For its part, the Nicaraguan Government has promised the contribute $50 million cordobas in accordance with the regulations on these credit operations.

Pezzullo said that last night he received a call from Washington indicating that next week the U.S. Congress will discuss the delivery of the rest of the loan, a decision he feels certain to be adopted in view of the atmosphere that Congressman Wright, Carter's personal representative, saw in the Nicaraguan revolution.

Approximately 60 percent of the loan will be used to promote medium-sized industry, commerce, agriculture and other private sectors. The government will use 40 percent of the loan to build roads and highways in the country's various agricultural regions. Besides the $75 million, the U.S. Government, through the Agency for International Development, has offered a $5 million donation for the purchase of cooking oil and wheat.

BORGE RETURNS FROM 5-DAY VISIT TO DPRK

PA211453 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Tomas Borge, revolution commander and interior minister, returned from the DPRK yesterday after a 5-day visit to that brother country. This visit evidences the common struggle of two nations which are determined to build a more just society. Nicaragua and the DPRK are indeed two brother countries.

JUNTA EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH GRENADIANS

PA220308 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction has sent a message to the prime minister of Grenada in which it condemns, on its own behalf and on that of the Nicaraguan revolutionary people, the criminal attack in which two children were killed. The criminal attack launched against Maurice Bishop and his party led to the death of two children and caused several injuries. For this reason, the Nicaraguan people expressed their support and solidarity in the defense of the common cause of the oppressed people who are facing danger at this time.

ORTEGA PROMISES TO SETTLE MINES ISSUE WITH U.S.

PA210053 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 12 Jun 80 pp 1, 5

[Excerpts] With the participation of over 1,000 miners of the until-yesterday El Limon mine, a political ceremony was held to mark the death of Commander Francisco Meza Rojas.

Undaunted by the falling rain, the miners listened enthusiastically to the words of Commander Daniel Ortega, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

He discussed the talks with U.S. congressmen and noted that they brought a letter from the U.S. President stating that he wants to work with Nicaragua.

"We told them that we, too, want to work with the United States and with any other country, but without any conditions being set. And we are going to take Carter at his word: We are going to negotiate the mines issue. We are going to settle accounts on all the human and ecological damage they caused us and see who owes whom. We are certain they owe us because gold and other minerals have been extracted here without payment of taxes," he said.

ORTEGA, HASSAN, CRUZ DISCUSS ROBELO, OTHER TOPICS

PA220224 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 14 Jun 80 pp 1, 5

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega, Dr Moises Hassan and Dr Arturo Cruz, members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, gave lengthy replies to the questions of the Pancasan neighborhood in the continuation of the "Face the People" ["Cara al Pueblo"] program.

Unlike the previous program carried out at Sandino City, where such community problems as shortage of transportation, energy and so forth were brought up, political issues dominated this program.

Many of the persons attending showed interest in the situation and in Alfonso Robelo's statements regarding freedom of the press, political pluralism and so forth.

Problems concerning housing, health and confiscation were also brought up in a generalized way.

Regarding a speech by Robelo in Chinandega in which he said that Marxism is being studied in our country, Commander Ortega replied that if it is being studied, it is because Marxism is one of the best contributions ever made to humanity and even in the United States it was the object of study.

In response to another question Ortega replied that great efforts are being made to strengthen the police and thus to try to counter crime in this country.

Dr Moises Hassan replied to a question about the housing shortage. He said the 300,000 deficit is a problem that is being solved within the possibilities of the revolution. The junta member pointed out that this problem has not been fully solved in the Soviet Union, the United States or Cuba.

The counterrevolutionary attitude of various elements, among them of LA PRENSA, shows a marked distortion of information.

Commander Ortega remarked that LA PRENSA should examine its conscience and see the errors it is committing.

There was mention of the great efforts the revolution is currently making in various fields such as housing, health, the literacy crusade and the continuous struggle being waged against the enemies of the revolution who attempt to disparage it and make regress.

The program at Pancasan neighborhood turned out to be fairly interesting because through it many persons were able to clear doubts they had about the progress of the revolution.

COMMANDERS ANNOUNCE 19 JUL MILITARY PARADE

PA181528 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Excerpt] During the mass ceremony on the occasion of the commemoration of the Sandinist peoples revolutionary triumph there will also be a military parade with the participation of combatants of the Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS], militia, and Sandinist Air Force [FAS].

This was announced at a press conference by Comdrs Humberto Ortega, Eden Pastora and Joaquin Cuadra. The army and militia will march before the leaders of the revolution. They will march before our peoples who will be celebrating the first anniversary of our revolutionary triumph, stated Joaquin Cuadra, deputy defense minister.

For his part, guerrilla Commander Eden Pastora said that in a political-military ceremony, such as that on the 19th, the militia which played a strategic role in the war of liberation and which are fundamental for the defense of the revolution will participate with five to six blocks of representatives from the military regions. This will be the representation in the Managua parade because in other military regions the militia will parade in representation of the armed people, said Commander Cero.

Commander Joaquin Cuadra announced in the press conference that the parade will be of a representative nature and that it would be materially impossible to have all the forces participate. He said that 150 children will also participate. The old people, veteran Sandinist combatants, soldiers of the EPS representing the various branches border guards, soldiers from the various military regions, and the FAS will also participate.

GRANMA REPORTS 2-DAY REFUGEE DEPARTURE TOTALS

130 Leave 19 Jun

FL201155 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] One hundred-thirty antisocials left Mariel yesterday for the United States. Nine boats remain and another boat from Florida arrived.

84 Leave 20 Jun

FL211758 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] GRANMA, the official organ of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, reports in its third edition today that 84 antisocials left the port of Mariel yesterday for the United States. When this edition went to press, eight boats from Florida were at Mariel port. No boats from the United States arrived in Mariel yesterday, GRANMA adds.

SITUATION OF REFUGEES IN U.S., PERU REPORTED

FL201306 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] More rioting by Cuban antisocials imprisoned in the United States broke out last night at La Tuna federal prison in El Paso, Texas, where the lumpen accused of organizing the disturbances at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas, are jailed along with others. La Tuna prison has been the stage for constant rioting organized by the antisocials, who demand that their cases be processed more rapidly by Yankee federal officials.

Another 1,290 antisocials of Cuban origin recently arrived in the United States are federal prisoners in several U.S. jails. Among them are 214 held at the maximum security federal prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where they are kept in complete isolation. Another 1,076 of the scum of Cuban origin have been separated from the 50,000 still held behind barbed wire and guarded by ferocious dogs and soldiers armed to the teeth in several Yankee army camps.

Serious incidents continue in Lima's Tupac Amaru Park, where more than 700 antisocials of Cuban origin are confined. A young woman of Cuban origin was raped there yesterday by six of her trashy associates who, Lima's newspaper MARCA says, acted violently and brutally.

A last-minute report from Miami says that more than 600 penniless antisocials of Cuban origin who were roaming Miami streets looking for food and lodgings have been locked up by the police at the Orange Bowl, a sports stadium. As this radio station reported yesterday, hundreds and hundreds of these individuals have become a threat to public security in Miami after they were kicked out by their sponsors into the streets without a job, money or a place to stay.

Further on Refugee Problems

PA201911 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Marilyn Zak, a U.S. State Department official, has said that hundreds of Cuban antisocial elements who have recently arrived in the United States are walking the streets of Miami penniless after being turned away by those who had offered to help them. Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Washington-based U.S. Catholic Conference also admitted that hundreds of antisocials are sleeping in Miami streets.

He added that in interviews with people who had promised to help them they concurred: Well, we accept them but the owner of the building won't let us have them. He added that in other instances the people who had promised to house the antisocials claimed they could not support them.

Meanwhile, the House of Representatives has approved an amendment introduced by Republican Senator [as heard] Robert McClory stating that state funds cannot be used to relocate criminals and whores from Cuba in the United States.

New Refugee Status

PA221921 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] The decision of U.S. President James Carter to grant the status of entrant [ingresados] to the antisocial elements of Cuban origin is intended to avoid problems with the U.S. Congress before the November Presidential elections, the U.S. media state. These sources also say that Carter wanted at all costs to prevent a dispute with Congress over the distribution of the money the government must invest in the relocation of these antisocial elements. The status of entrant grants a provisional 6-month residence to these people who recently left Cuba.

Meanwhile, more than 800 Cuban antisocials, who had been loitering around the streets of Miami, were concentrated in the Orange Bowl stadium, where in 1962 the then-President of the United States, John Kennedy, received the defeated mercenaries of Playa Giron.

HAVANA NOTES EXTREME SECURITY MEASURES TAKEN IN ROME

FL201146 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Rome today brings the Nazi occupation of Italy to mind due to the extraordinary security measures ordered for the protection of President Carter, who arrived last night on an official visit which is part of a tour of four Western European countries. Tens of thousands of policemen armed to the teeth and supported by patrol and armored cars and helicopters have been deployed in downtown Rome. Some streets have been blocked to traffic. Special security measures are also being adopted in the other three European capitals, where great activity by U.S. Secret Service agents has been noted.

This morning, Rome time, Carter met with Italian President Alessandro Pertini. He will meet tomorrow with Pope John Paul II at the Vatican.

Further Details

FL201246 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] U.S. President James Carter arrived in Italy with Rome practically turned into a besieged city with police contingents stationed at corners and street crossings. Carter, who will meet with Italian President Alessandro Pertini and Premier Francesco Cossiga, will spend 2 days in Rome and then travel to Venice for a summit meeting of developed capitalist countries on 22-24 June. The Yankee President wished to take advantage of this trip to also tour Yugoslavia, Spain and Portugal. In addition, he plans to meet with the head of the Catholic Church, Pope John Paul II.

Seven thousand policemen have been deployed throughout Rome, especially the downtown area. For the past 3 months or more, many military helicopters have been overflying the city on patrolling missions. Days ago Carter sent his bulletproof car to Italy in order to travel everywhere in it.

The identity of all pedestrians and car passengers is verified. Police agents search car trunks. The Yankee embassy in Rome has reinforced its guard and so have the U.S. commercial representation and all branches of U.S. companies in Rome. All kinds of public demonstrations and strikes have been banned in order to offer security to Carter.

This was the welcome the Yankee President got on his arrival on an official visit. The Italian Government is afraid that anti-U.S. demonstrations might take place of the kind which frequently occur when U.S. officials visit the country.

According to observers, Carter hopes to somewhat reduce differences between his government and some European allies. Recently, the United States and France clashed when Yankee Secretary of State Edmund Muskie said that Giscard d'Estaing should not have met with Leonid Brezhnev without consulting Washington. Another difference, albeit of smaller proportions, surfaced more recently between the United States and the FRG when a secret document disclosed that the U.S. Government had exerted the harshest pressure on the Bonn government so that the latter would accept the number of medium-range nuclear missiles the Pentagon wanted to station on West German territory. The rejection by the majority of U.S. allies of the economic and Olympic boycott against the Soviet Union and of the economic blockade on Iran is also a sign that the Yankee mandate has cracks which James Carter apparently will try to patch up.

GRANMA CALLS DEFENSE SECRETARY BROWN 'LIAR'

PA201935 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] In a commentary entitled "The Pentagon and Aladdin's Lamp," the Cuban newspaper GRANMA calls U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown a liar. He has said the U.S. Armed Forces provide secure jobs. Nothing is further from the truth; those who claim that are lying and mocking the public, the official organ of the Communist Party of Cuba says.

After noting that it has been sufficiently proved that military spending is the main cause of inflation and thus of galloping unemployment, it adds that the military industry now requires even more skilled labor and less unskilled labor. However, it stresses, modernization also brings along unemployment to engineers and even scientists. It cites statistics showing that the unemployment rate among highly trained personnel in the U.S. military industry has gone up from 1.3 percent in 1969 to 3.7 percent in mid-1978.

U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY SEEN AS 'PROPAGANDA TOOL'

PA201933 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Today's issue of the Cuban newspaper GRANMA says that the human rights policy that Washington is supposedly practicing actually is a tool of its anticommunist propaganda and a means of ideological infiltration. It isn't necessary to leave the Caribbean, the paper says, to see that the U.S. Government's human rights policy in practice is one big lie. The official organ of the Communist Party of Cuba cites the economic blockade that the U.S. Government has imposed on our country, the political, economic and military support it gave to the overthrown Somozist regime and its collusion with the genocidal regimes in El Salvador and Guatemala.

GRANMA says that new slogans may emerge before the U.S. election. The paper says with irony that these new slogans might be: the policy of human virtues, the policy of good manners, or maybe the policy of boundless plenty, or the policy of the Holy Spirit.

GRENADA'S AMBASSADOR HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

FL202337 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Grenada's Ambassador to Cuba Richard Jacobs this afternoon held a press conference at his embassy to explain the aggression perpetrated against his country. Ambassador Jacobs describes the incident.

[Begin Jacobs recording--in English with concurrent Spanish translation] A bomb exploded at the mass meeting being held to commemorate the death of two Grenadian heroes--Butler and Strong. It was an attempt to assassinate the leaders of Grenada's revolution, all of whom were attending this important event. The result was that the device killed two young women, one 15 years old and another 23. It also injured 48 other persons who are hospitalized, while 70 others received minor injuries and were able to return to their homes. [end recording]

Ambassador Jacobs talked about his people's response as soon as the bomb attack was announced. [Begin Jacobs recording] The people of Grenada have responded very indignantly to this imperialist attack against the revolution's leaders and have declared themselves to be on a war footing to repulse all imperialist attempts to overthrow the revolution. In addition, the masses have mobilized in a demonstration of support for the country's revolutionary leadership. [end recording]

The Grenadian diplomat referred to the formation of militias in his country. [Begin Jacobs recording] And so, we will see in the next few days how thousands of Grenadians will integrate into the militias to defend the revolution and thousands more will participate in demonstrations of support for the revolutionary process. [end recording]

A clear proof of the imperialist intervention in yesterday's terrorist attack in Grenada is the type of bomb detonated under the stand from where Prime Minister Bishop was going to speak. Ambassador Jacobs reads a dispatch just received from Grenada. [Begin Jacobs recording] The bomb was...the technology of the bomb was not known in Grenada. We do not have that type of technology. We did not have it until now. It is clear that imperialism's hands were deep into this attempt to assassinate the revolutionary leaders. [end recording]

Grenada's ambassador concluded the press conference with these emotional words. [Begin Jacobs recording] But I can tell you that all efforts to overthrow the revolution will run into the most determined resistance of the people, and the people will be able to preserve Grenada's revolutionary process. The revolutionaries are not afraid of the CIA's assassination attempts. The revolutionaries will continue to grow stronger and stronger in their determination to defend the revolution to the last drop of their blood. [end recording]

A dispatch just received reports that hundreds of messages of support for and solidarity with the revolution are arriving in Grenada from all parts of the world.

HAVANA REPORTS USSR TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM AFGHANISTAN

PA230249 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Representatives of the Afghan Army command attended a farewell ceremony in Kabul for one of the Soviet military units whose presence in Afghanistan has been termed unnecessary at present by agreement between the governments of the two countries.

Colonel Aqa, chief of the main political office of the Peoples Armed Forces of Afghanistan, said that the limited contingent of Soviet forces has satisfactorily completed its internationalist peace mission on Afghan territory. After noting that the Soviet troops cooperated in the defense of the conquests of the April revolution against the machinations of imperialism and the reactionaries, Colonel Aqa emphasized the profound gratitude felt by the Afghan fighters for the USSR's aid.

The public has highlighted the importance of the USSR's decision to withdraw, by agreement with the Afghan authorities, the Soviet troops which are no longer needed in Afghanistan.

In commenting on the measure, the newspaper AL SHA'B published in Beirut states that this step shows that the situation in Afghanistan has been normalized and that the Afghan Government has broad popular support.

French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet described the Soviet decision as extremely important. AFP considered it to be a measure that will ease the international atmosphere.

For its part, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA news agency stated that the news from Kabul was well received in New Delhi and described as a positive event the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan by agreement between the two countries.

An official spokesman of the FRG said that the USSR decision is directed toward the partiipants in the Venice meeting and emphasized that the FRG Government will carefully study information on the subject.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the U.S. State Department commented on the news in the characteristic defamatory manner and as always, attempted to cover up with useless verbiage Washington's actions to increase the strain in the Middle East and Southeast Asia.

MANEUVERS HELD TO REPULSE 'INVASION' OF WESTERN PROVINCES

PA222016 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1743 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Havana, 22 Jun (REUTER)--Cuba carried out large-scale military maneuvers recently as a training exercise to reject a possible invasion of its western provinces, VERDE OLIVO, weekly publication of the armed forces, reported today. The weekly did not identify the probable invaders but indirectly made it clear that they could be from the United States by referring to groups of enemy ships in Caribbean waters in connivance with puppet regimes.

Veterans of Cuban military intervention in Angola and Ethiopia participated in the army maneuvers in the country's western region. The maneuvers were called 'Second Congress' in homage to the congress to be held by the ruling Communist Party in December.

Castro's government has fanned fears among the population about a U.S. invasion following the exodus of 115,000 refugees to Florida in April.

During the last 2 months, billboard propaganda in Havana has warned the public that another Bay of Pigs invasion may occur any time.

BRIEFS

SOVIET RESEARCH SHIP--The Soviet research ship Academician Sergey Korobov has arrived in the port of Havana. It is operated by the Soviet Union's Academy of Sciences. [Excerpt] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1827 GMT 21 Jun 80 FL]

GRENADA

GOVERNMENT BLAMES CIA FOR ATTACK ON BISHOP

PA201851 Paris AFP in Spanish 1829 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] St Georges, 20 Jun (AFP)--Official sources today accused the U.S. CIA of the attack perpetrated against Prime Minister Maurice Bishop during a meeting rendering tribute to two national heroes.

A bomb exploded yesterday under the stand where Bishop and other government members and the Cuban ambassador were seated. Two youths were killed instantly and 33 persons injured. Thirteen are still hospitalized, a government spokesman has confirmed.

A spokesman for the prime minister's office said that for the Grenadian Government "it is now very clear that the United States has resolved to eliminate the current leadership of our nation." He added that recruiting has been launched throughout the island to create a true peoples militia of 20,000 men (one fifth of the population) "to be ready in the face of any invasion by mercenaries."

A security force source said that the explosion was caused by a package of dynamite with a timer and confirmed the death of the main suspect, former Sgt Strachan Phillips, whose home was one of the 20 raided and searched by the authorities immediately after the attack. According to the police, Phillips offered resistance, shot at the officers and died in the shootout.

New Suspect Arrested

PA220357 St Georges Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Latest reports say security forces have picked up Keith St Bernard, who is wanted in connection with last Saturday's bombing at Queens Park in which two persons were killed. St Bernard has since then been hiding, trying to evade the security forces. He is now in their custody.

Other reports say that security forces have discovered a new set of arms and ammunition at the home of Strachan Phillips, who was killed last Thursday after [words indistinct] who wanted him in connection with the bombing at Queens Park. Investigation of the bombing led to Phillips' home.

BISHOP LEADS THOUSANDS IN 'ANTI-IMPERIALIST' MARCH

PA210138 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Over 18,000 people marched through the streets of Grenada today in defiance of the imperialist aggression on our revolution. After declaring today their militant anti-imperialist defiance, the people [words indistinct] organized marches in all parishes, including (?Calivigny).

Reports reaching our news desk state that the marches were much longer and larger than they were initially expected to be. In the parish of St Patricks, over 7,000 people came out in the streets singing and chanting anti-imperialist songs. In St Andrews, there were over 2,000 patriots in the streets showing their open defiance of imperialism and their hatred for those who commit acts of aggression on our people.

In St Johns and St Marks, there were over 3,000, while in [words indistinct] over 8,000 people (involved) in their anti-imperialist marches were demonstrating. The exact figures for St David are not yet know, but the number is expected to be high. In St Georges, the sound of anti-imperialist slogans echoed in the air as thousands of people marched through all the streets of the Grenada capital. The march was led by the prime minister himself, Brother Maurice Bishop.

JAMAICA

TWENTY-EIGHT PERSONS DETAINED IN THWARTED COUP

FL231237 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] An attempt to overthrow the government by a military coup was last night thwarted. So far three JDF [Jamaican Defense Force] officers, 23 noncommissioned officers, a policeman from (Harman) Barracks and a civilian have been detained in connection with the plot. Details have not yet been disclosed but reliable sources say Captain (James) of the 1st Battalion of the Jamaica Regiment, Lieutenant (Reed) of Headquarters Company and Lieutenant (Argyll) of the (?B-150) unit are the officers involved. The civilian held is (H. Charles Johnson), ex-policeman and president of the so-called Jamaica United Front.

The 28 were rounded up yesterday at [words indistinct] in Kingston. According to informed sources the coup was to be staged between 0300 and 0530 hours this morning following a midnight planning meeting at the apartment [words indistinct] and involved the seizure of the armory, the assassination of the chief of staff Brigadier (Meek) and the kidnapping of the prime minister.

Prime Minister Manley was to have been taken to [word indistinct] and forced to announce his resignation. One source said opposition leader Edward Seaga was to have been installed as prime minister. It is also understood that there have been frequent meetings between officers of the JDF and the military attache at the U.S. Embassy. Those detained are mainly from the military but it is understood that sections of the police mobile reserve at (Harmon) Barracks are also involved.

In a statement last night, Prime Minister Manley assured the nation that the situation was under control. Mr Manley's statements on the coup attempt followed a nationwide broadcast in which he made reference to developments in the country over the past few weeks involving the opposition JLP. The prime minister spoke about the orchestrated attempt to discredit Security Minister Dudley Thompson and the propaganda used abroad to discredit Jamaica. The sinister motive behind these activities, he said, should be clear. Then Mr Manley called on Jamaicans and all political parties to renew their resolve to preserve democracy in the country.

MANLEY CONDEMNS GRENADA BOMBING INCIDENT

FL201821 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1733 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] In Kingston, Jamaica's Prime Minister Michael Manley has expressed his most energetic condemnation of the attack against the Grenadian nation and reiterated his government's unrestricted support for Grenada's revolution.

JCHR ASKS INTERNATIONAL INQUIRY INTO RODNEY MURDER

FL161147 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] The Jamaican Council for Human Rights, the JCHR, has called for an international committee to investigate the circumstances under which noted historian and politician, Dr Walter Rodney, was killed on Friday night. Dr Rodney, who was an executive member of the Guyana opposition Working People's Alliance, WPA, was killed when a bomb exploded in the car in which he was traveling. In a telegram sent to Guyana's prime minister, Forbes Burnham, the JCHR asks whether his government had the courage and moral authority to bring the authors of Dr Rodney's assassination to justice. The Human Rights Council also expressed condolences to members of the WPA and Dr Rodney's family.

The Guyana Government yesterday announced that it was recruiting a foreign bomb expert to assist local police in the investigations into the mysterious bomb explosion.

JLP REPLIES TO MANLEY'S 'FASCISM' CHARGES

FL191615 Kingston SUNDAY GLEANER in English 15 Jun 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Jamaica Labor Party says that the government of the People's National Party cannot accuse anyone of being fascist as it is the P.N.P. government that has "known fascist and communist allies."

The P.N.P. also cannot obscure the fact that it is the "perpetrator of terrorist strategies and has been openly accused of politically interfering with and undermining the democratic institutions of the country," the J.L.P. said in a statement yesterday.

The opposition party was responding to statements made by Prime Minister Michael Manley at a P.N.P. rally at Halfway Tree on Wednesday night that the J.L.P. was responsible for perpetrating fascism in Jamaica.

Mr. Manley had identified the main elements of this fascism as spreading the communist lie, the use of violence, undermining institutions of the country, and the creation of a spy system. He also said that foreign agents were working with the J.L.P. and that the party was funded by the John Birch Society.

The J.L.P. statement, issued by its chairman, Dr. Ronald Irvine, said Mr. Manley had resorted to "a tracing match, innuendo and the spewing of hate", as he was bankrupt of any idea as how to solve the nation's problems and was unable to provide any alternative to the I.M.F.

Hard Facts

Answering the prime minister's accusations point by point, Dr. Irvine said that, far from spreading what Mr. Manley calls the "communist lie", the J.L.P. had been presenting hard facts of the government's and P.N.P's communist connections.

The party had identified and named the agents of the K.G.B. and D.G.I. [Cuba's General Directorate of Intelligence] who operated and were operating in Jamaica, training hand-picked elements of the security forces in political espionage.

The J.L.P. had pointed to the "so-called minister of national security" being closeted with the intelligence agents of communist countries and acting as a public relations agent for the Cuban ambassador who had threatened the Jamaican people with war.

Dr Irvine asked Mr Manley to name the foreign agents working with the J.L.P. He further asked if the P.M. could defend the training of young Jamaicans in Marxism in the brigadista programme as disclosed by the J.L.P. in the publication of a P.N.P. document admitting to this training.

Violence

As to the use of violence, the country was aware that for the past few months it was the J.L.P. supporters who have been subject to reigns of terror in Olympic Gardens, Tower Hill, South-Side, Bull Bay, to name a few areas, the statement said.

On the question of the underming of institutions, the J.L.P. chairman pointed to the re-appointment of Mr.Dudley Thompson as minister of national security after the Supreme Court had ruled his nomination unlawful.

"Nothing could breed fascism faster in this country than the destruction of our judicial system of which Mr Manley's government stands accused," the statement said.

Political interference by the government in the police force complained of by the police federation was another blatant attempt to undermine one of the country's foremost institutions.

Dealing with the charge of spying, the statement said the J.L.P. had no need of this as people at the highest level in the P.N.P. were so "fed up with the prime minister's performance that they were only too willing to pass information about his nefarious plans and schemes."

The statement dismissed the charge of being funded by the John Birch Society as a "figment of the imagination" and pointed to the numerous fund-raising events taking place for the party.

This "profusion of events" contrasted with the activities of the P.N.P. who were relying on funding from "their communist and fascist allies like Col Al-Qadhdhafi," Dr Irvine said.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

OIL EMBARGO ON GUYANA PROPOSED IN WAKE OF RODNEY MURDER

FI211840 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 17 Jun 80 p 4

(Text) Port-of-Spain, Trinidad (CANA)--President General of the Oil Field Workers Trade Union (OWTU) George Weekes said here an embargo on oil supplies to Guyana was one of the options open to the OWTU to underline its disgust at the mysterious death of Guyanese opposition politician Walter Rodney last Friday. Mr Weekes was commenting on TRINIDAD EXPRESS newspaper reports which indicated that his union might stop handling Guyana-bound oil in an effort to "speed the hand of the Huyanese authorities in their investigations of the historian's death..." Mr Weekes, a close friend of the late Dr Rodney, told CANA that he was horrified at the death--which he labelled an assassination--of the "brilliant" Guyanese. Dr Rodney died when a bomb exploded in his car in central Georgetown. In other reaction to the death here Council of Progressive Trade Unions disclosed that tribute will be paid to the historian at local labour day celebrations June 19. Dr Rodney addressed the gathering at Labour Day last year. All union flags are being flown at half mast as a mark of respect for the late historian. The Bureau of Human Rights, through its spokesman, barrister Ramesh Lawrence Maharaj, told CANA that they too condemned the "brutal slaying of this intellectual" and have called for an international commission to investigate the circumstances surrounding Dr Rodney's death. The bureau has asked Amnesty International to intervene in the proceedings. Moderator of the Presbyterian Church here, the Rev Cyril Paul said that he was "distressed over the death of Walter Rodney."